SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice-President will be elected; and we shall have, in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition o this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers.*

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—et us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleig, Feb. 10, 1852.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk		$7 00
Do. do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do.	do. do.	6 00
Do. do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by Mrs. HENRY, near the Goverment House and just without the limits of the City, will be disposed of on liberal and accommodating terms. The property will be sold all together, or the lot will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

For further information in relation to this valuable property, and the terms, apply to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, April 22, 1852. 48—tf.

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1851. 47—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams,
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c. 37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD!

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batista Silks
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work; capes, collars, cuffs, and underleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Goats opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.

Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greens, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnish-Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL. Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

WE are agents for the above celebrated Snuff, put up in papers, which we are authorized to sell at the Manufacturer's prices. Supplies received weekly.

SMYTH & DUNN.
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, March 23d, 1842. 4 3—1m.

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50 Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Goded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime.* Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh l ecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

NEW NOVELS.

RAVEN'S CLIFFE, by the author of Time the Avenger, Mordaunt Hall, &c.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY, by the author of Olive and Agilvies.

THE TUTOR'S WARD, by the author of Wayfaring Sketches, Use and Abuses, &c.

MARCUS WARLAND, OR THE LONG MOSS SPRING, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda Rena, &c.

COUNT MONTE LEONE, OR THE SPY IN SOCIETY, from the French of H. De St. Georges.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 12, 1852. 45—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, win lpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetite and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon*, is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER. Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1852.

It appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket and Equity Docket, has accumulated insomuch that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time, It is thereupon ordered that a Special Term of Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday in July, 1852.

R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*

April 7, 1851. 42—6w.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, In store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—*y.*

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.

For sale by J. BROWN.

April 10, 1852. 43—

Blake's Ohio Slate Paint.

THIS extraordinary mineral substance possesses the highest preservative powers of durability and color, and its efficacy in preserving Wood from decay, Iron from oxidation, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness is peculiar and positive. Its incombustibility is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs and Buildings of Wood from burning cinders, sparks and falling flakes of fire, and it cannot be too highly recommended for Manufactories, Churches, Warehouses, Rail Road Bridges, Fences, &c.

A large supply constantly on hand and for sale low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, April 5, 1852. 44—

NEW BOOKS!

DICTIONARY of Architecture, Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familliarly explained, and adatped to the comprehension of Workmen, by Robert Stuart, architect and civil engineer, illustrated by one thousand Drawings of subjects referred to in the work, in three volumes, 8 vo.

The Modern Stair Builder's Guide, being a plain, practical system of hand railing, embracing all its necessary details, and geometrically illustrated by twenty-two steel engravings; together with the use of the most important principles of practical geometry, by Simon De Graff, architect.

Templeton's Engineers, Millwright and Mechanic's Companion. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WE would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding Country that we are now receiving our Spring stock, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store, and we venture to assert that a cheaper or better assortment has never been offered in this market. Call and test the assertion.

PARTIN & GILL.

Raleigh, April 8, 1852. 44—

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

For the Ladies---Rich and Beautiful!

BY the steamship Roanoke, from New York to City Point, the subscriber has just received this morning, and is now opening an elegant supply of rich and beautiful Dress Goods, embracing every variety of style and fashions for the Spring and Summer trade of 1852, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of the City, and those of the surrounding Country. T. A. MITCHELL.

April 5, 1852. 43—3w.

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

N. C. State Medical Society.

THE annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society will be held on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at Wilmington.

The Physicians throughout the State are respectfully requested to attend.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Cor. and Rec. Sec.

April 6, 1852. 43—td

Headley's New Work.

THE Old Guard of Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo, by J. T. Headley, author of Napoleon and his Marshals. Five thousand have been sold in the last three months. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 19, 1852. 47—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crockery,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 311, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES, *Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.*

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

NEW Wholesale Dry Goods House.

PETERSBURG, 17th MARCH, 1852. Our stock of superb Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Spring Trade is now complete, and ready for examination. As our entire stock is fresh, and has been purchased principally for cash, we can offer such inducements to the trade as are rarely met with in this or any other market.

We respectfully solicit a call from the merchants visiting our city. JOHN W. RICE & BROTHER.

No. 9, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, Va., March 17, 1852. 38—1m.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathlie," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Loignette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,

Call and examine for yourselves. J. BROWN.

Raleigh March 30, 1852. 42—

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday of *May* next, a Tract of Land containing 360 acres, adjoining the lands of King Alred and others, listed by David Alred, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for 1850, and cost of advertising. ROBT. E. RIVES, *Shff.*

March 31, 1852 (Pr. Adv. $2,50) 914—td.

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 85 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—i1m.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass. Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 601—

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash.*

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the author of Mildred Vernon, Gormania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April, 1852.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted,

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.

April 12, 1852. 45—tf.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

HATS of all sorts, styles and qualities, from 5 cts to 5 dollars, for sale at TUCKER'S.

From the Washington Republic.

GUANO.

In our notice on Wednesday of correspondence which had been forwarded to us for publication by the Hon J. D. Freeman, of Mississippi, we cited the statement of the writer of the principal letter—Hon. A. B. Davis, of Maryland—in reference to the importation of guano in 1844, as the first arrival of that manure in the United States. A friend has since informed us that this impression is erroneous, and, in confirmation of the remark, has handed us a copy of a letter received by President Monroe from Commodore Stewart, of the United States Navy, as far back as 1823; from which it appears that the Commodore, while in command of the squadron in the Pacific, became acquainted with the fertilizing properties of guano, and at the time took steps to introduce it to the notice of the agriculturists of this country. The following are the material portions of the letter:

"United States Ship Franklin,
Valparaiso, March 13, 1823.

Dear Sir: I have taken the liberty to transmit to you (via New Bedford, care of William R. Rotch) a barrel of wheat from Ariquepa, Upper Peru. It is only within a few years that wheat has been raised in that province, but it proves remarkable for its sweetness, as well as whiteness, when manufactured into bread. I have therefore deemed it worth an experiment in our country, and knowing the interest you take in agricultural pursuits, I send this sample in the hope that it will arrive in time to enable you to make an experiment next year.

There is a species of manure in use in Peru called guano, or huana in Spanish, which is extremely fertilizing, and is found in great abundance at two or three places or islands on the sea coast, where it is obtained for a trifle; but under present circumstances, war existing, it is sometimes sold in Ariquepa as high as eight dollars the *fanago*, (about two bushels.) It is so strong a manure that they put but one spoonful on every other hill of corn. It is used in the fields, gardens, and elsewhere, and it is said will destroy or keep off insects of all kinds. I have, therefore, thought it would be effectual against our grub worm and the Hessian fly, which would be a great acquisition to our country, as ship-loads of it could be got without difficulty. I shall take the first opportunity of procuring some barrels of it, and forwarding it to the United States.

* * * * * *

I remain your excellency's
Most obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.
To his excellency, James Monroe,
President of the United States."

The exact date of the arrival of the guano does not appear, but General Skinner, in his Farmer's Library for July, 1845, states that in the spring of 1825—twenty years previous—he received from the President the two barrels forwarded by the Commodore, and distributed their contents amongst some of the most intelligent farmers in the eastern States, who reported favorable results. No measures were taken, however, to procure a further supply, nor was any thing more heard of guano until 1839 or 1840, when a few bags were carried to England for experiment.

We now append Mr. Davis' letter:

"Greenwood, Montgomery, Md.,
March 29, 1852.

Dear Sir: I had the honor, by Saturday's mail, to receive your favor of the 26th inst., enclosing a letter to you from the Hon. John D. Freeman, Representative in Congress from the State of Mississippi, asking of you information as to the supply, use, and cost of guano in this State, and what it will cost landed at Mobile or New Orleans, which information you ask me to give.

I take great pleasure in giving, so far as it is in my power, the desired information.

Guano, you are aware, is the deposit of innumerable sea-fowl, and some amphibious animals whose food consists almost entirely of marine shells and fish, chiefly upon islands in the South Pacific ocean. It has been preserved in its greatest purity near the Peruvian coast, from the remarkable phenomena of the most total absence of rain or moisture, both coastwise and inland, in a considerable portion of that country. Other guanos have been found south of Peru; and recently a Mexican guano has been introduced in the port of Baltimore, but whether from the Pacific or Gulf coast, I have not learned. All of these—the Chilian, Pategonian, and Mexican—have been pronounced by chemists (and experiment, so far as my observation extends, confirms the correctness of the opinion) inferior to the Peruvian, doubtless owing to the presence of rain and moisture in all those countries, which is almost, as before stated, totally unknown upon the coast of Peru.

Its use in Peru as a manure has been long known; but its application is immediately followed by *irrigation*, which is necessary in that hot and arid country for the development of its fertilizing power. Its introduction into England and the United States is of very recent date. The first cargo imported into Baltimore—it being, I believe, the first in the United States—was in the year 1844. It was at first used with caution, and in very limited quantities, from the twofold reason of, first, its high cost, and, secondly, the doubt with practical farmers, of the possibility of so small a quantity of 'dust' exerting such wonderful power upon vegetation as it was represented to do.

I believe the honorable Senator Pearce, of Kent county; Col. Capron, of Laurel, Prince George's co; and Edward Stabler, of Sandy Spring, in this (Montgomery) county, have the honor of being the first, or among the first, in this State, to give the result of their experiments to the public. These will be found in the first volume of the Farmer's Library, and the first volume, new series, of the American Farmer, and are interesting as well for the general success of the first application of guano, as for the failure or transient benefit in some of the experiments then made. The failure then, as well as the failure of similar experiments since made, is now well understood to result from a too superficial application of the guano. Moisture here, as well as moisture in Peru, has been found by experience necessary to its full development. This is obtained here by burying the guano with the plough several inches below the surface of the soil, and beyond the influence of the sun and drying winds to which our climate is subject. Some judicious practical farmers say eight or ten inches is not too deep, though I have no practical experience myself in so great a depth. I am confident that a depth of less than four inches in our climate, for a summer crop, will hazard the expected benefit from its use.

Since the successful experiment of Mr. Stabler upon his single acre of wheat, detailed in his letter of September, 1845, already referred to, from the application of the previous autumn, the use of guano has steadily and rapidly increased in this county, as well as in the lower and tide-water counties, both on the eastern and western shore of the Chesapeak; and it has also rapidly extended into the State of Virginia. From a single cargo in 1844, and but two or three in 1845, brought into the port of Baltimore, such has been the popularity of, and growing demand for, this wonderful manure, that during the year 1851—a period of only seven years from its first introduction—the import into the same port had run up to the large quantity of 25,000 tons, which was all sold at the high price of from $46 to $48 per legal ton from the vessel. In this county—with a population of less than sixteen thousand souls—from the small experiment already referred to, and one or two others not given to the public, last year at least 1,500 tons, at a cost of $75,000, were bought by our farmers. The result has been an increase since 1845 of at least two hundred per cent. upon the wheat crop—the crop to which it is chiefly applied. Upon old worn-out land, long considered worthless, the effect has in many instances been magical, frequently producing from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat from a single application of 250 lbs. per acre, where not a return for the seed sown could have been expected before. Wheat, you are aware, is a winter crop, is seeded during the autumn months of September and October, and some times as late as November, and matures the latter end of June and first of July; consequently the low temperature and moisture of the winter season, being favorable to the action of guano, intervenes between the germination and maturity of that crop, and hence its powerful action thereon. The usual mode of application is to separate the fine guano from the lumps with a sieve or riddle, (a plasterer's riddle is a convenient implement,) then with a watering pot, with a rose to it, moisten the mass sufficiently to prevent the dust from flying. The lumps can easily be reduced with a maul or hammer if left in mass for a day or two, after being pretty freely watered. Then sow the guano with the hand (the ground, of course, being first prepared) *pari passu*, with the wheat, at the rate of from *two* to three hundred pounds per acre, and both ploughed in together three or four inches deep, with a shovel plough or a long toothed cultivator. To obtain the above quantity with sufficient precision, I lay off my ground in lands of seven strides or twenty-one feet, passing up and down on either side, at a moderate pace, and finishing in the middle, with a handful at each cast. Some prefer before sowing to mix a peck or more of plaster of Paris with each of guano, (the bags averaging about one hundred and sixty pounds,) and think its action both improved and prolonged. The experiment is worthy of trial, though I have succeeded satisfactorily without, not having had the plaster at hand.

Besides the wheat crop, guano has been successfully applied to corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and garden vegetables, and also tobacco. Although it gives a vigorous growth to the latter crop, yet it imparts a coarse texture, unfavorable to the long established reputation of our fine silky Maryland tobacco. Corn and potatoes being gross feeders and of quick growth, require a larger supply than wheat—say from three to four hundred pounds per acre, turned under with the large two or three horse plough, unless combined with other manures, except lime and ashes, both of which seem to be unfriendly to some of the valuable salts contained in guano. But with bone-dust, barn-yard and stable manure, it acts promptly and powerfully. The finest crop of wheat I ever made was from a dressing of guano and bone-dust, and the finest crop of timothy I ever saw was from a like combination.

Various opinions exist as to the durability of guano as a manure. Some farmers claim for it an influence through a whole course of rotation of crops, while others insist that they can see no benefit beyond the first crop to which it is applied. It would seem to be unreasonable to expect long-continued or permanent benefit from so slight a dressing as from two to three hundred pounds of manure per acre, after so prompt and large a return as guano always gives, when judiciously applied, from the first crop. Yet I am quite confident that I have seen a marked influence upon the second crop of clover in the third season after its application to the wheat crop. Something, however, is certainly due to the character of the soil to which it is applied. Upon moist compact clays, it not only acts more powerfully, but its influence is longer seen; while upon light, sandy soils, it gives a less return, and its after-benefits is sooner exhausted. Upon limestone land, with which I have no experience, it is said not to act so well, perhaps from the same cause which renders freshly limed land unfriendly to its action.

I have thus, at some length, and I fear tediously given you an account of the source whence obtained the use and mode of application, and as the best evidence of its value, the growing demand and popularity among our farmers—a body of shrewd, practical, intelligent men, industrious and economical in their habits, and little disposed to waste money upon useless or doubtful objects.

I will now procced to answer General Freeman's last inquiry, as to 'where it can be best procured,' and 'at what expense landed at Mobile or New Orleans.'

As before stated, the original source of supply of the best guano is the coast of Peru. It is owned by the Government, and let to contractors, who pay a bonus per ton for the privilege of digging and sending it abroad for sale. These contractors reside in Callao, and sell it here through the agency of Commission houses. Up to the present year, there have been two agents in this country for the sale of Peruvian guano—one in New York and one in Baltimore, where by far the largest quantity (or upon the Chesapeake and the tributaries) has been disposed of. The agents here prefer to sell it by the cargo or in large lots, and it is eagerly bought up by dealers, who retail it at a profit corresponding with the supply in the market. I have known this profit in periods of scarcity without any advance upon the import price, to run up to the handsome sum of fifteen dollars per ton, or thirty-six per cent in advance. It is now at a period of great abundance in market and considerable competition among dealers, retailing at about twelve per cent. profit upon the import price, which is now fixed by the present, and, as I understand, sole agent in the United States—Mr. Riley, of New York, at the following prices:

For 50 tons of 2,240 lbs., per ton				$48 00
" 100	"	"	"	47 00
" 300	"	"	"	46 00

at four months, or a discount of 2½ per cent, for cash, which is equivalent to 7 per cent. the legal rate of interest in New York. Thus, the farmers who cannot conveniently unite upon so large a quantity as 300 ons, will have to pay from 2 to 4 per cent. more than the dealers, if bought directly from the agent or importer, or from 12 to 36 per cent., if they rely alone upon the dealers.'

In all instances where practicable, although at some disadvantage, I would advise that purchases be made directly from the importer. It is not only cheaper, but safer to do so. Some of the dealers advertise Patagonian as well as Peruvian guano—and now Mexican is also introduced. In this state of things, when one kind is in high request and another dull of sale, the temptation is strong to mix the inferior with the superior, or otherwise to adulterate the Peruvian—the better quality. This unfortunately can be carried on to a considerable extent without detection, until it is too late or too troublesome to obtain redress for the fraud. The inspection in this State affords no protection against adulteration, it is rather a protection to fraud—a burden without a benefit. I do not wish to be understood as charging fraudulent sales upon any of our dealers in guano. Having always myself purchased directly from the importer, I have no reason to do so. My object is only to point out the course of trade, and the advantages and disadvantages which attend it. I know no reason, however, why dealers in guano should be supposed to be less liable to temptation, or possess a higher degree of morality than dealers in drugs, who have been charged before Congress with extensive adulteration of articles and medicines, intended to 'cure the ills which flesh is heir to'—a degree of cupidity and fraud which should be punished with the severest penalty the law can inflict. Whether it is in the power of Congress to protect the humble cultivators of the soil from a like imposition is a question which I leave for you and Gen. Freeman, and your honorable coadjutors to decide.

What the cost of guano would be, landed at Mobile or New Orleans, I have not the means of knowing, with the present arrangement of the 'sole depot' in the city of New York. The price in New York having been already shown, to that will have to be added freight, insurance and whatever port duties may be charged in the southern cities. The freight from Baltimore to the cities upon the Potomac and James river has ranged from 75 cents to $1 per ton; sometimes higher even than the latter sum. Insurance ½ per cent; effecting some from ¼ to ½ per cent. From these data Gen. Freeman's better acquaintance with the charges between New York and the South will enable him to form a pretty correct opinion of the cost of the article in Mobile or New Orleans.

Although this letter has already extended to a length beyond what I intended, I will avail myself of the occasion to make a few general observations upon this subject.

From the tenor of Gen. Freeman's enquiries, I infer that his object is to try the effect of guano upon the great staple of the South—the cotton crop.

If his experiment should prove successful, which I cannot doubt if judiciously applied—seeing that it has been long used in a warmer and much more arid climate than Mississippi, or the Southern States—it will at once very much enlarge the demand for and consumption of the article; like all other articles of commerce under such circumstances, its cost may be be expected to increase.

An interesting subject of inquiry, then, is—can the use and consumption of guano in this country be extended without carrying with it a corresponding increase in price. It may be said that an article which yields so large and prompt a return is intrinsically worth a great deal and will fairly bear a high price. This is true to some extent, and seems to be just and plausible, looking at one side of the question only. But there are seasons of blight and disappointment. We have 'rust and mildew,' as in olden times. And I have not yet seen that guano even is a barrier against or panacea for, the blighting effect of a precarious climate or unlooked for casualties to which the husbandman's crops are constantly liable. Reverses then, as well as success, should be taken into consideration in estimating the value of guano. In this view, I am of opinion that it is now as high, even higher than it ought to be, and ought not to be increased. The deposit in Peru being inexhaustible, as it is conceded to be—consequently, no short supply there—there is no reason why it should be increased in price here, or why it should not be reduced to a point of reasonable profit and just remuneration. That it is now much too high a little reflection will show.

Coal is now mined in the mountains of Maryland and Pennsylvania, transported on canals and railroads some two hundred miles on tide water, paying high freight and toll, transhipped, and sold in New York at from $3 50 to $5 50 per ton; or it is mined at a depth of several hundred feet below the surface, transported inland, transhipped at Liverpool, brought across the ocean, and sold at about $6 per ton in New York. Can it be possible, then, that guano—the free and bounteous gift of nature—with no inland transportation, easily dug and shoveled, or poured from its elevated position directly into the hold of the largest ships, although it may have to traverse the ocean three or four times as far as from Liverpool to New York, shall yet cost in the same port seven or eight times as much? Surely there must be some unreasonable exactions, some enormous profits somewhere. And it behooves a Government, having a just regard for the interests of its citizens, to inquire into, and if possible remove an imposition and a barrier to the enterprise and prosperity of its people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant.
A. B. DAVIS.
Hon. Joseph S. Cottman."

Democratic District Convention.

The Democratic District Convention for the 6th Congressional District was held in Nashville on Thursday April 29th.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the meeting was called to order and organized by the appointment of James S. Battle Esq., of Edgecombe as President, and James H. Moore of Warren as Secretary. The President called on Col. J. N. Daniel of Halifax to explain the object of the Convention, which he did in a few concise remarks.

A motion was made and carried, inviting all persons present from the different counties in the District, to take seats in the Convention.

A list of delegates was then called for, when five counties were found to be represented as follows:

Nash.—Sam'l L. Arrington, Thos. W. Avent, Asel Vick, Joseph A. Drake, John E. Thorne, Joel Wells, John Brazil, A. B. Bains, Alfred Boykin, George N. Lewis, John R. Drake, John H. Drake, and George E. B. Singeltary.

Edgecombe.—D. Ferguson, Henry Odum, James S. Battle and T. L. Maynard.

Warren.—John Arrington, John L. Evans, E. D. Drake, James T. Russell, Sam'l A. Williams and James H. Moore.

Franklin.—W. D. Coppedge and W. H. Joyner.

Halifax.—J. N. Daniel.

On motion a Committee of five, consisting of Sam'l L. Arrington, Dr. Joseph A. Drake, Dr. S. A. Williams, Gen. Singeltary and Dr. J. H. Drake were appointed to report rules for the government of the convention. The Committee, after retiring a few moments, recommended the rules adopted by the last House of Commons, so far as applicable, for the government of the Convention, which was agreed to.

Maj. E. D. Drake, of Warren, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President to report resolutions for the action of the Convention.

In pursuance of this resolution the following gentlemen were appointed: Samuel L. Arrington, D. Ferguson, James T. Russell, John N. Daniel, W. D. Coppidge, E. D. Drake, and John H. Drake, who retired for consultation. Thos. M. Arrington Esq., and Gen. G. E. B. Singeltary were severally called upon to address the Convention, who responded in short, but stirring and appropriate addresses.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Joseph A. Drake and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in casting the votes of this Convention for the adoption or rejection of the Preamble and Resolutions to be reported by the committee raised for that purpose, that one vote be given for each hundred democratic votes polled in the several Counties of the District in the Presidential Election between Polk and Clay, and that the same rule be observed in the selection of Delegates to the National Convention.

The Committee returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, the last by acclamation:

Whereas, The Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, is to be held at the city of Baltimore on Tuesday the 1st day of June next; and whereas, the established usage of that party would insist upon and require a general representation; therefore

1\. *Resolved*, That this Convention appoint one delegate from each county in the District to the Baltimore Convention, and that a majority of those in attendance at said Convention shall give the vote of the District.

2\. *Resolved*, That relying upon the integrity, patriotism, and sound Democracy of the Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania in the hour of trial; and imposing implicit trust and confidence in our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Robert Strange, we do cordially recommend them for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; but this Convention will give its cordial support to the nominee of said Convention, relying upon their wisdom in the selection.

3\. *Resolved*, That it is our firm conviction that David S. Reid is the most suitable candidate for the office of Governor of this State; and we do most respectfully recommend his re-nomination by the Democratic State Convention, and pledge to him our undivided and cordial support.

In pursuance of the 1st resolution the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention:

W. W. Holden, of Wake; Linn B. Sanders, of Johnston; John H. Drake, of Nash; A. M. Lewis, of Franklin; George D. Baskerville, of Warren; M. A. Wilcox, of Halifax; James S. Battle, of Edgecombe.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, According to the apportionment of the Census of 1850, North Carolina will be entitled to but 10 instead of 11 Electors, and whereas, the re-districting of the State will probably not be effected until a short time previous to the Presidential election, and it being desirable that the State should be thoroughly canvassed, therefore

1\. *Resolved*, That we approve the plan that has been suggested in the public prints, that each District as at present organized, shall select one Elector, and that only one be chosen for the State at large by the Democratic Convention to meet at Raleigh on the 13th of May.

2\. *Resolved*, That this Convention proceed to the selection of an Elector for the District on the Democratic ticket.

The Convention went into the election of Elector, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Perrin Busbee, Esq., of Wake.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to inform Mr. Busbee of his election and solicit his acceptance of the appointment.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered the President and Secretary, when, on motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES S. BATTLE, *President*.
James H. Moore, *Secretary*.

In another column may be found the proceedings of the Democratic District Convention, held in Nashville on the 29th ult. We had the pleasure of being present at the deliberations, and we assure our Democratic brethren in other parts of the State that perfect unanimity of sentiment prevailed among the members. Reid and Free Suffrage will get a lift from the region there represented that will astonish non-committalists, and the Democratic candidate for President may look upon all the land and find no surer people to help him to a seat in the White House.

The action of the Convention in selecting a District Elector may seem to some as premature, but under all the circumstances, we are of opinion that it was right and proper. To appoint temporary canvassers to operate until the State shall have been re-districted, and then appoint the regular electors for the Districts, was looked upon as more objectionable than the plan suggested, namely, for each District to appoint its own Elector and the State Convention to appoint but one; thus providing the number to which the State will be entitled, and, at the same time, securing a thorough canvassing of questions of vital interest that will be involved in the approaching struggle. We believe the decision of the Convention in this matter will be approved, and will be productive of good. To the choice made by the Convention, of Elector, we know there is no objection. Mr. Busbee stands recommended by every attribute that can claim regard—talents, integrity, industry, and sound Democracy—these exercised in the cause of truth, will make the mist enwrapped Scottites in the 6th Congressional District smell frost a long time before the leaves wither next fall. *Warrenton News.*

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1852.

☞ The members of the Democratic State Convention are requested to meet at the Commons Hall, on Thursday (to-morrow) at 12 M.

THE REGISTER AND GOV. REID.

The Register's low flings at Gov. Reid are almost beneath the "dignity of contempt"; and we notice them only that the people may see and judge for themselves, what sort of an organ the Whig leaders have here at the centre.

In one number that paper says it "cannot be said of the present incumbent" that he "elevates" the "pride" of the State "at home" or her "reputation abroad"; and in another, the chief Magistrate is spoken of as an "automaton" obeying "the movement of the man that pulls the string." This is a specimen, we desire the people to know, of the language habitually used towards Gov. Reid by the Raleigh Register.

Gov. Reid's character as a public man needs no defence at our hands. Born to no inheritance either of property or of aristocratic name, he has made his way, slowly but surely, to his present proud position, by the force of his own energies and talents; his *merits*, and the confidence which those merits won for him at the hands of the people, have made him what he is. A *new man*—the first of his name to make his mark upon the history of the times, and to attract to himself the respect and affection of the people of a whole Commonwealth, it is natural that a certain class of the Federal party should question his title to distinction, and envy him the honors which cluster on his path; and it is also natural that the organs of the class to which we have referred, should seek to please their employers by misrepresenting and abusing him, and by attempts to cast reproach and ridicule upon his services and character. To all such we have only to say, *go on*—Gov. Reid, we know, is totally unmoved by these exhibitions of malice and envy—you are benefiting *him* vastly more than you are yourselves. Strong in his own integrity, and in the love of a generous people, whose champion he is, he may well defy—no, not *defy*—he may well *smile* at such pop-gun reports from the batteries of the Raleigh Register.

Gov. Reid has borne himself so well in the performance of his duties, *that his political opponents have not been able to bring the first charge against him*; and the only *specific* charge of any sort which has been preferred against him by any of the Whig organs, was that by the Raleigh Register some time since, to wit—that he was in the habit of mingling with his fellow-citizens in the market-place in Raleigh. Yes, that was the charge. The Register was grieved to see the Governor of the State *lowering his office* and *sinking his dignity*, by going occasionally to market! Such conduct was offensive to the aristocratic nostrils of the Register; and that paper complained of it in tones which showed that its feelings had been touched. We would advise the Register to cease its talk about "automatons" and all that, and go back to its old charge against the Governor of having gone to market; for that charge has at least one merit, and that is, *it is true*. If the Register will only do this, its Editor will enjoy a luxury to which he has long been a stranger, to wit—the luxury of making a statement which every one will believe, and of riding, booted and spurred, right on top of a charge, the correctness and truth of which no one will dispute or deny.

"THE SPOILS."

The spoils—the spoils—this seems to be the main idea—the ground-work at present of the action of the Whig leaders. Their talk in Convention, in their newspapers, and elsewhere, is all bottomed on this; you can hear but little, if any thing, about the best ways and means for advancing the public interests and benefitting the State, but the cry is "let us redeem the State—let us vindicate the principles of the Whig party"—which, being rendered in plain English, means, let us beat the Democrats, and thus get possession of the offices and spoils.

This was the burden of the address of the President of the late Convention, as well as of Mr. Nash's remarks, who came boldly out for a clean sweep—for *proscription* of the most general character, in case the Whigs should prove successful. Mr. Kerr too, it appears, has caught the idea, for in his letter of acceptance he says:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me, by my political friends who composed the Convention, and accept the nomination they have tendered with an anxious desire and full determination to do all I can to *restore North Carolina to her former eminent position as a Whig State, and advance her interests, and vindicate the principles of the Whig party.*"

And now is not this a *noble*, a *glorious* platform for a candidate for Governor! He wants to "restore North Carolina to her former eminent position as a Whig State"—he burns with a desire to "vindicate the principles of the Whig party." Why, what has all this to do with the duties of the office to which he aspires? Does he mean to say that, if elected, he will be the Governor of a party, and not of the State? And how kind the nominee is to offer to "restore" the good old Commonwealth! And how much afflicted are they all at the idea that the State is *lost*, and needs to be "redeemed"! No, fellow-citizens, it is not the State that is *lost*, but *the offices*; the Democrats are *in*, and the object of these Whig gentlemen is to create a crisis, and to induce the people to turn out one set of men and put another set in. This is the way, doubtless, in which Mr. Kerr and his supporters wish to "vindicate" Whig principles and "redeem" the State.

Can the honest people of North Carolina be operated upon and influenced in this way? What has Gov. Reid done, that he should be denied a re-election? What are the charges against him? What great public necessity exists that he should be turned out and Mr. Kerr put in? Whom has he offended?

We have said the Democrats are *in*, but Whigs are in office also under Democratic rule. There is a Whig Secretary of State—a Whig Clerk in the Treasurer's office—a Whig on the commission to revise the Statutes—a Whig in the Literary Board—there are Whigs in office in corporations, either by direct appointment of the Governor or by the State's vote; and that party has, upon the whole, been treated with a liberality and magnanimity in this respect, by the Democratic party and by the present Administration, which puts to the blush all former Whig Administrations. The history of parties will show that the Whig leaders began, thirteen or fourteen years ago, *a system of proscription which left no Democrat in office* whose place they could touch; and this, too, in the face of declarations made by them just before every election, that they were opposed to proscription and would remove no man from office for opinion's sake. The Democrats, on the contrary, make no professions with a view to deceive the people, but they have been and are still content to let their course in this respect speak for itself.

We shall allude to this subject again.

A FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE.

The Raleigh Register persists in keeping under its Editorial head the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we regard the series of acts known as the "Adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual dependence and connexion, a system of compromise the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."—[*Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus, December* 1, 1851."

Now it is well known, and can be proved on Whig authority, that the above Resolution was adopted in caucus by a minority of the Whig members, mostly from the slaveholding States; but aside from this, the action of the Whigs of the House on this subject and of the Whig Senators and Representatives in their caucus of the 10th of April, conclusively demonstrates that they are *opposed* to the "compromise" as a finality, and determined that no endorsement of it shall be had in the approaching Whig National Convention.

When we say "the compromise," we mean, of course, as the Register does, the fugitive-slave law. Well, let us see how the vote stood upon the passage of this law through the House of Representatives. In that body there were 82 Democratic votes in favor of the bill, and only 27 Whig votes. In the negative there were 57 Whig votes, 15 Democratic votes, and 4 Freesoil votes. Of the Whig vote, *more than two to one was cast against this law*; while the Democratic vote stood 82 for and only 15 against it. Only *three* Whigs from the free States voted for this law, while *fifty-seven* Whigs from the same region voted against it. These are facts from the record, which the Raleigh Register never has and never will lay before its readers.

Again: On the 5th of last April the House voted on Jackson's and Hillyer's Resolutions, declaring the "compromise" a finality. Mr. Jackson's Resolution *was voted down*, so far as the vote went, *by the Whig party of the House*—that party, North and South, giving 27 votes in favor of it, and 31 against it; and Mr. Hillyer's Resolution, in the hands of the same party, just escaped the same fate, receiving 32 Whig votes in its favor, and 28 against it. Only *seven* Whig members from the free States voted for Mr. Jackson's Resolution, and *ten* for Mr. Hillyer's.

Again: In the Whig caucus held on the 10th of April, *the "compromise" was voted down by a vote of 46 to 21*; whereupon Messrs. Outlaw of this State, and other Whig members from the South withdrew.

We submit, therefore, that the Whig party of the United States is *against* the "compromise" as a finality—the *facts* prove this to be the case; and to assert the contrary, or to endeavour to leave an impression to the contrary, as the Raleigh Register is doing, *is to perpetrate a fraud upon the people.* Let that paper, if it intends or wishes to deal honestly by its readers, take that Resolution from its columns; but if it will not do that, let it publish underneath it the votes of the Whig members on Jackson's and Hillyer's Resolutions, and the official account of the caucus of the 10th of April.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

The statement of the correspondent of the Washington Telegraph, published in our last, that the two-thirds rule was adopted at the suggestion of Silas Wright is, we learn, a mistake. The origin and history of the rule is this: The Convention of 1832 appointed a Committee to report rules to govern its action in making its nominations. In this Convention the question was raised and discussed with some feeling, as to what should be the rule of voting—whether the vote should be confined to the *majority* States which had voted *for* Gen. Jackson in 1828, or whether the *minority* States, which had voted *against* him, should also be entitled to their full Electoral vote—when *a member from Pennsylvania*, now deceased, proposed the two-thirds rule as a compromise, which was adopted, and reported by Col. King as Chairman of the Committee. This rule was intended to secure the majority States from nominations against their wishes, which might have been effected by combinations between a portion of their own strength and the minority States. On being reported from the Committee a member from Massachusetts moved to amend by inserting "a majority," which was carried; and then a motion was made and carried, under the influence of Silas Wright, Dickinson, and the lamented Kane—a Senator from Illinois, who had as much influence in the adoption of the rule as any one—to re-consider the vote establishing the "majority" rule, and to adopt and adhere to the two-thirds rule. The rule was again adopted by the Conventions of 1836 and 1844, and the nominations then made were carried by the Democratic party.

These facts have been furnished us by a gentleman who was a member of the Convention in which the rule originated, and also of the Conventions of 1836 and 1844. It is a good rule, and ought to be adhered to.

The Tarborough Southerner, in an article on the subject of the late Whig Convention, says, with much force: "Eastern men, both Whigs and Democrats, read the 7th resolution passed by the Convention, adopted of course by the candidate, and know that the "Times," whose Editor sat in the Convention, and who is the leader of the free-convention party of the State, claims it as a victorious achievement, and support John Kerr if you can! But perhaps you may think it an equivocal assertion of principle which will increase the chances of your candidate's election. And are you willing to risk a principle, so important, on the mere probability that he entertains the same sentiments that you do? Or are you willing to dupe your western *friends* into the support of your views, by such deceitful, underhand proceedings? *Or are you willing to be duped?* It may be right to wheedle and cajole your *opponents* into the support of your candidates, but does political honesty allow such among *friends?* If it does, it is a moral code inferior even to the reputed one among thieves. But we do not, we will not believe that Eastern Whigs will support any man who does not unequivocally assert his opposition to such a Convention. Time will prove."

We have received the second number of "The Farmer's Journal," which is filled with useful and interesting matter. The Journal is devoted to the cause of Agriculture, and gives promise of effecting much good. Address Dr. John F. Tompkins, Editor, Bath, N. C.—price, $1 in advance.

We invite the attention, especially of our friends the farmers, to the information which we lay before them to-day, in relation to the discovery, the price, and the use of Guano. The letters we copy on the subject from the Washington Republic, will richly repay perusal.

Gov. Reid has appointed Judge Bailey to hold the extra Term of Wake Superior Court, in July next; and Judge Dick to hold the extra Term for Buncombe the last Monday in this month.

We learn that Gov. Reid has summoned the members of the Council of State, to meet in this City on Tuesday, the 18th of May.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ILLINOIS.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the late Democratic Convention of the State of Illinois:

"*Resolved*, That the democracy of Illinois still cling with devotion to the principles of the "Baltimore platform," as promulgated in 1840, '44, and '48, and know of no good reason to doubt their soundness or policy.

That all laws passed by Congress are binding on every citizen of the United States, until repealed or declared null by the proper authorities; and no law-abiding citizen will factiously oppose them, or do any-thing to arrest their execution, knowing as he does that ours is a government of laws and constitution, and not brute force.

That the constitution of the United States is one of compromise and limited powers, which ought to be construed strictly by every officer of the government, State and national; that its provisions should be faithfully kept by the States towards each other; and under no pretence or pretended necessity ought its true and known meaning to be disregarded or lightly esteemed; for on it, and by it, and through it, and with it, every true and patriotic American hopes to perpetuate the liberties of this Union.

That no good citizen should do any act to weaken the bonds of this Union, by stirring up strife, contentions, or hatred among citizens, North, South, East, or West, or by intermeddling with the rightful affairs of other States, or the institutions thereof, holding, as we do, that States, like individuals, best advance their own happiness by looking to their own and not the affairs of their neighbors.

That the democracy of Illinois will stand by the compromises of the constitution of the Union; and that we regard the several acts of Congress, termed the "compromise acts," (including the fugitive-slave law, in all its provisions,) as the result of the democratic principle of non-intervention, as laid down by the last and previous Democratic National Conventions, held at Baltimore, and that we will strictly and rigidly adhere to those principles.

That our distinguished fellow-citizen, Stephen A. Douglas, is the first and unanimous choice of the Illinois democracy for President of the United States, both on account of his great public services, eminent abilities, and unswerving devotion to the principles of the democratic republican party, and because we believe that in him are imbodied all the elements of popularity and success to such a degree as to stamp him as the man for the coming crisis; and that we therefore recommend him to our democratic brethren throughout the Union for their standard-bearer in the next contest, believing his name would be a tower of strength, and would excite an ardor and enthusiasm throughout the country for our cause, which would result in a triumph for democracy unparalleled since the days of the illustrious Jackson; and that our delegates in the Baltimore Convention be instructed to vote for and urge his nomination for President as ther first choice of the democracy of this State.

That while we prefer Stephen A. Douglas as our first choice for President, we cheerfully accord to the other distinguished candidates of our party high and merited qualifications for the same office, and either of them will receive at the hands of the democracy of Illinois, if nominated, a warm and enthasiastic support."

This, be it remembered, is the action of the *Democracy* of one of the free States. No *Whig* Convention which has been held in the free States thus far, has endorsed the fugitive-slave law in so many words. The Whig party of the free States *is the anti-Slavery party*; take from it the right to agitate on this subject, and it will sink at once. Seward, Greely, and others know this, and hence their determination not to allow the Whig National Convention to endorse the fugitive-slave law as a "finality."

THE WHIG "GULL-TRAP."

We invite the attention of Southern men to the following article from the Pennsylvanian:

"How Gen. Scott is to dodge the great issue. The abolition leaders of the Scott whigs have at last invented the excuse which Gen. Scott is to give for not pledging himself to execute the fugitive-slave law and resist its repeal. We get it fresh from the New York Tribune, the ablest and most reckless of the sectional organs. The editor and his correspondents hold the same opinions; and this is the way they preach them.

The editor says, in the Tribune of the 29th ult., in reply to Mr. Stephens, of Georgia:

"He tells us 'the constitution and laws must be enforced,' but we have heard no serious denial of this proposition. He says he will vote for no President 'who will not unqualifiedly pledge himself in favor of the fugitive-slave law and every constitutional obligation.' But a President must swear to uphold and execute all laws and constitutional obligations to the extent of his power; and if he cannot trust a President's solemn inauguration oath, how can he trust a mere candidate's promise?"

On the 30th ult., the endorsed correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Washington, says:

"The assaults upon Gen. Scott's position on these measures are really wholly senseless, unless they are designed to extort from him the promise to exercise the veto power. As President he must see that the existing laws are executed, or perjure himself. And it is no part of his business to initiate laws, or influence their passage, or prevent their passage. His constitutional functions begin and end with their approval or disapproval."

The dodge is ingenious, but no more. It discloses at the same time the game of the enemy and the peril of the constitution. The question is not so much whether Gen. Scott will obey a law he is sworn to obey, but whether, if the fugitive-slave law be repealed *by the power of the free States in Congress, he will use the veto to save the republic.* It is true the Tribune indicates that a pledge of this sort may be expected, but it does so in a way that proves the utter emptiness of its own guarantee that Scott will support the constitution and the laws, if elected President. Is it not apparent that the movement of the northern agitators is to nullify or to repeal the fugitive-slave law? Do not the evidences of this fact come upon us from every free State? The expressions of legislatures, the arguments of the press, the decrees of public meetings, and the whole influence of fanaticism exerted in all its grades and shapes, prove an organization looking to this end, alike extensive and powerful. How resistless a popular cry against a law constantly and vehemently denounced may become at last, abundant experience shows. Let the abolitionists achieve a triumph in the election of Gen. Scott, and their next blow at the constitution will be wielded with powerful effect."

STATE BONDS.

We learn that the Public Treasurer, Mr. Courts, opened on Monday last, the bids for the $60,000 of State Bonds recently advertised by him, in presence of Mr. Comptroller Clarke, and Messrs. G. W. Mordecai and E. B. Freeman.

The premiums obtained on these Bonds, which are payable, principal and interest, at the Treasury of the State, averaged between two and a half and two and three-fourths per cent—the whole premium on the $60,000 being $1512 10. The whole amount bid was nearly $300,000.

The sale of these bonds affords the most gratifying evidence of the soundness of the State's credit.

Letters, addressed to all the successful bidders, residing out of the City, have been deposited in the Post Office by the Public Treasurer.

The Rush for California. The steamship Northern Light, which left New York on Wednesday for Nicaragua, had on board nine hundred and fifty California adventurers. When she took her departure, her decks and rigging were crowded with human beings. As the Crescent City sailed the same day for Navy Bay with 500, we have a total of 1,450 persons leaving a single port on the Atlantic, in one day, for the Pacific.

Col. John H. Wheeler announces himself in a card in the Lincoln Republican, as a candidate for the Commons in the Counties of Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba.

We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Messrs. Freeman & Houston, Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.; also to those from Petersburg.

THE EXPRESS AND TRIBUNE.

The New York Express, a Whig paper, contains an article in relation to the position of the Whig party on the "Compromise," from which we make the following extracts:

"Reading out of the Party. The question is, shall we shuffle off such sure Whig States as North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Florida, or such pretty sure Whig States as Georgia and Louisiana, to get—what?—we cannot exactly foresee. Such an able Whig as Humphrey Marshall, with Kentucky to back his position, we do see, read out of the Whig party; and such a veteran Whig as Meredith P. Gentry, with Tennessee certain to stand by him. Without any sort of ceremony, the Northern *quasi* Abolition journals pitch over such hard working Whigs as C. C. Cabell, of Florida,—such a grey-headed soldier in the cause as Christopher Williams, of Tennesssee,—such men as Moore and Landry, of Louisiana,—such men as Outlaw, of North Carolina,—with numerous others, who either directly express it to be their solemn duty to insist upon the finality of the Compromise measures, or who, because of that absence of expression, have absented themselves of late from Whig assemblages in Washington. * *

Without approving, or disapproving the movement made by a portion of our Southern Whig brethren, we cannot but consider that daily cause is given them for their action, by the provoking, rabid articles of many of our journals. It cannot be expected that when an open war is made upon the Constitution, by journals so high in the confidence of certain dignitaries of our party, as the "New York Tribune," that Southern Whigs will lie quietly under it, or fail to re-declare our old Whig principle "the Constitution and the Laws." It is well known in Washington, we hear, that one of the causes which prompted the recent action of the Southern Whigs, were paragraphs such as these, the first appearing but a few days ago, and the second only some days before:—

[From the New York Tribune.]

Revival of Business. The directors of the Underground Railroad report to us the passage, through our city, last Monday, of *forty-one* human chattles, from the land of the slave-whip and coffie, on a pilgrimage to the North Star. They are now all safely landed in Canada, where they have ceased to be stray cattle, and become men, women and children, no more to be subjected to the auction block and brand. They report the railroad in excellent order, and doing a safe and increasing business.

[From the New York Tribune.]

"Do you fancy that the great body of our Northern people will ever help you to catch your runaway negroes? If you do, you are jolly green, that's all. We tell you frankly that *we* won't, and you rail at us therefor; but there are thousands all around us who detest slave catching as heartily as we do, and will take precious good care to have nothing to do with it."

Now, first to publish such denunciations of the Constitution of the country, and then to read whigs out of the party for reaffirming a hitherto universally recognized Whig principle, viz: "the Constitution and the laws," is certainly very harsh, if not very consistent; for it is quite certain, the oftener such paragraphs as the above have support in whig journals, the oftener it is proper for whigs to affirm they will maintain the Constitution in letter and in spirit, and faithfully execute the laws."

To this article the Tribune, also a whig paper, replies at some length. The Tribune says:

"It would be an arduous (though not impossible) undertaking to elect a Whig President by the votes of Free States alone. We would rather not have a sectional contest. Yet, if the choice should be forced upon us, we can do without the Slave States likely to go Whig better than without New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and those morally certain to go with them. Gen. Harrison had votes enough from the Free States to elect him, and Gen. Taylor would have had had he stood on the Wilmot Proviso.

But we would not have the Whig party made sectional; and the plain way to avoid it is by its *letting sectional questions alone*. To foist a pro-Slavery or anti-Slavery article into the creed of a National party is to weaken and probably divide it. True, *we* are not likely to be driven away from the Whig party; *we see that we can better subserve the ends we meditate by holding on*; but a great many who do not see as we do will be repelled by a Compromise timber in our party platform, no matter how placed there. We shall gain no Loco-Foco to our side by the dodge—(witness the late vote of Virginia on the heel of the passage of a Compromise resolve by the Whig Congressional Caucus and its rejection by the other)—and we shall drive away some Whigs by it. If we can't agree to let our Slavery differences alone, we can't expect to agree on any other basis.

The Whig party has repeatedly and formally proclaimed its creed—Protection to Home Industry, River and Harbor Improvements, a sound National Currency, a limitation of Executive Power—but never attempted to frame nor professed to have a common faith with respect to Slavery. It has always expressly or impliedly invited all who agreed with it in these avowed principles to co-operate with it in the Elections. To interpolate into its creed a pro-Slavery or anti-Slavery article is to treat with bad faith those in its ranks who cannot subscribe to that article. It is to invite them into our house as friends and guests, and then kick them out because of differences of faith.

But *The Express* says the whigs will insist on a redeclaration of our old whig principle, "the Constitution and the Laws." Nobody will object to that, if it means that the Laws must be enforced and obeyed;—our Whig State Convention of 1850, from which *The Express* bolted, did that—but it never was a Whig principle that a law of Congress might not be repealed or modified by that body. Nor is it any more a "war on the Constitution" for *The Tribune* to rejoice at the escape of slaves into freedom than it was for Millard Fillmore to give Milton Clark money to help him along when running away from Slavery. We were always Anti-Slavery and Anti-Slave-hunting; yet Southern Whigs did not object to our helping elect Taylor nor our helping try to elect Clay. They did not ask us to stop giving utterance to our Anti-Slavery sentiments—much less endeavor to impose upon us any pro-Slavery Shibboleth. In those days, they were willing to 'live and let live,' though quite as many slaves ran away as now, while fewer were retaken—and we rendered the slave-hunters just such 'aid and comfort' as we now do.

The Tribune was always Anti-Slavery as well as Whig; it probably always will be both. We object to the passage of a 'Compromise' resolve in either of the National Conventions primarily as a cheat—a gulltrap—a tub to the whale. There will not be one Abolitionist the less thereafter than before, and not one will be overawed or silenced. Such a measure will be arbitrary and unjustifiable—it will alienate and drive away from the whigs some Anti-Slavery men, and probably throw away the Presidential election; while it will do no good to any one. The party may be run on the rocks, if it will, but not with our co-operation. If it insists on wrecking its prospects, we shall at least insist on showing how and why it does so."

The Tribune has told some home truths in this article, which are commended to the particular attention of Southern Whigs.

Political Movements in the State of New York. It is said that Erie county, the home of Mr. Fillmore, has chosen a majority of Fillmore delegates at the primary meetings. The Washington and Columbia districts elect Scott delegates. Orleans, Richmond, King's and Suffolk are for Fillmore, and Queen's for Scott. Niagara is for Scott by a close vote. At one of the meetings, Fillmore and the compromise were voted down by a two-thirds vote, and Scott then nominated.

Grass Under Trees. By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities, in showery weather, under trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained. I have used it under beach trees in my grounds, and the grass always looks green. Having succeeded so well on a small scale, I have now sown nitrate of soda among the grass in the plantations, which cattle could never eat. I now find that the herbage is preferred to the other parts of the field.

Farmer's Journal.

High Prices for Negroes. We learn from the Cheraw Gazette that the negroes advertised in some of the late numbers of the Carolinian to be sold at Aiken, S. C., by Messrs. J. C. Sproull & Co., were sold a few days ago at the very high average price of $905. A few sold as low as from $700 to $800, and some went as high as $1,300 and $1,400.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

CONGRESS.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on Wednesday the 5th, a report by the Secretary of War, of the number, compensation, and salaries of the civil officers in New Mexico.

Mr. Sumner presented resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature in favor of the establishment of a National Normal Agricultural College.

Mr. Douglas reported back the bill from the House regulating the mileage of the delegate from Oregon; which was taken up and passed.

Mr. Underwood gave notice of a bill to repeal all existing laws giving compensation to members of Congress, and substituting a new system of compensation.

On motion by Mr. Felch, two bills granting lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the internal improvements of that State were taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate thereon. Mr. Rusk spoke briefly in reply, and Mr. James obtained the floor, for to morrow.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the same day, Mr. Seymour, of New York, presented a resolution of the legislature of New York, relative to the disposition of the public domain. Mr. Stratton introduced a bill for the relief of John L. Cooper. Mr. Goodenow made various reports from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mr. Fowler presented resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts on different subjects; all of which were appropriately disposed of. After which, the report from the Committee on Printing, relative to the printing of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office report, came up, and was debated by many gentlemen on various motions until the hour of adjournment.

In the Senate on Thursday the 6th, the deficiency bill was under consideration; and the amendment proposing an increase of compensation to the Collins line of steamers was further debated by Messrs. James, Badger, Rusk, Bell, Jones, of Tennessee, Hale, Shields, and Pratt. No question was taken.

In the House of Representatives the resolution to print an extra number of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office Report was re-committed to the Committee on Printing, with the instructions moved on Wednesday by Mr. Clingman. The House, in committee, acted upon amendments to the Homestead bill.

In the Senate, on Friday the 7th, bills granting land to the States of Alabama and Florida, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in these States, were ordered to a third reading. The debate on the amendment to the Deficiency bill was again continued. A motion by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to reduce the compensation for each trip from $33,000 to $25,000, was rejected—yeas 21, nays 28. A motion to strike out $33,000 a trip and insert an allowance of all the postages derived on mails brought by this line in addition to the present allowance, was rejected—yeas 9, nays 38. An amendment authorizing Congress to discontinue the extra allowance after December, 1854, upon giving six months notice, was agreed to. Without any final vote on the subject, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stanton of Kentucky, made a report from the Committee on Printing, the consideration of which was postponed until Wednesday next. The House spent some time in Committee of the Whole in the consideration of private bills; and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

American Artists in Rome. Thurlow Weed writes from Rome as follows:

"We have visited the studios of Freeman and Terry, American painters who have been long enough in Rome to establish a high Italian reputation. With Mr. Freeman's success I am much gratified, for he is professionally and personally a man of decided worth. As an artist he aimed high, but by long and devoted study and labor he has attained his mark. He goes home in May, taking with him two large pictures, (both of which are sold) which have been greatly admired here, and will assuredly extend and perpetuate his fame. Mr. Terry has been eminently successful here. Like Freeman, he only paints original pictures. For his best picture (Jacob's Dream) he has orders that will require several years to execute. Mr. Chapman, another American painter, is devoting himself successfully to his art. His studio is adorned with several beautiful heads, either finished or in progress. He is also making a copy of Murillo's Mother and Child.

We went, of course, to the studio of the sculptor Crawford, whose colossal statutes of Parick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, ordered by the Legislature of Virginia to grace a monument at Richmond, are exciting universal admiration. They are indeed noble conceptions, and noble creations, worthy in all respects of the illustrious Statesmen whose forms and fame they are destined to perpetuate. These figures, together with an equestrian statue of Washington, are to be cast in bronze at Munich.

Mr. Story, of Boston, son of the late eminent Justice Story, is here working upon a model for a statute of his father.

Mr. Mosher, of New-York, a sculptor of decided genius, is rising, like most of the American artists here, to usefulness and fame. Mr. Wood, another sculptor, has just finished an excellent marble bust of our townsman, Mr. De Witt, who will avail himself of his visit to Europe to gather up a good many gems.

I am gratified to see that our Artists here are profiting handsomely by the taste and liberality of wealthy Americans who have been in Italy during the present year. It is quite time that more should be done in this way, to embellish both our public edifices and private mansions. Our country is rich enough now to indulge in the commendable luxury. And a visit to Italy cannot fail to beget and cultivate a taste for Art.

The English and American families here have beguiled the winter with private Theatricals, under the especial auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Black, at whose mansion we saw the "Merchant of Venice" played with much dramatic spirit and effect the other evening. Among the *Dramatis Personæ* were Mr. and Mrs. Story, Mr. John G. Lowell and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, and a Mr. Hemans, son of the gifted Authoress.

I have seen the works of Gibson, the best English Sculptor, and those of Powers and Crawford, the best American workers in marble. Than these three Artists, there are none in Italy of higher, if of equal merit. And yet, sublime and beautiful as are the creations of these men, there is an American, now comparatively unknown, who is destined to equal if not surpass them all. This is our townsman, Palmer, who needs only a course of study and practice here with works of the great masters before him, to take rank among the most distinguished Sculptors of the age.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Clay is better. On Sunday last, as we learn from a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Mr. Clay "asked Dr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, whether his death would be a painful one, and whether it would not be by suffocation—which he had feared. Dr. Jackson replied that his death would not be by suffocation, that it would be perfectly easy, that his nervous energies were entirely destroyed, and nature would yield without a struggle. Mr. Clay has been perfectly cheerful throughout his protracted illness, and is still calm and in full possession of his mental faculties. He talks of death with no regret of its approach. He has neither expected to recover, nor expressed any anxiety for it. He was anxious, for some weeks, to get to the Senate chamber once more, intending to express his views on the subject of intervention; but this was denied to him. He has left dying injunctions to his countrymen, against all the doctrines and measures that would involve the country in foreign broils or in domestic dissensions, and is ready to depart. It is not to be lamented that he will not live to witness the denationalization of the great political party of whose principles he has been the imbodiment; that he will not live to witness the abandonment, by the Whig party, of the Compromise measures, which he believed to be essential to the preservation of the Union; that he will not survive the spectacle of another sacrifice, by the Whig party, of principle to expediency; that he will not live to see civil qualifications again discarded, and his own advice scouted, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency; and that he will not be obliged to exclaim against the treachery even of those Southern Whigs who have shared so much of his affection and confidence." *Richmond Enquirer.*

Land warrants are quoted, in New York, at $125 for the 160 acre scrip, $67 for 80 acres, $35 for 40 acres.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, May 6. The steamship Europa arrived here to-day, having left Liverpool on the 24th ultimo. She brings fifty-two passengers, among whom is Mr. Fergus O'Connor, the member of Parliament for Nottingham, in England.

A journal at Vienna contradicts the statement that a conference is to be held at London respecting the Danish succession, that matter, it says, being settled. A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says that the prosecutions against the mother and sisters of Kossuth are stopped, and that they are to be allowed to come to America.

The cholera had again broken out in Persia.

In France, extensive preparations are making for the grand fete of the 10th of May at Paris. The *Patrie* announces officially that the President has no intention of proclaiming the empire.

The Peruvian legation at London cautions all vessels against proceeding to the Islands of Lobos De Tieira, and Lobos Fuera Guana, without permission from the Peruvian government, under penalty of confiscation. J. Wentworth Butler has written a letter to the London Times denying that the guano islands of Lobos belong to Peru, as they were not enumerated among her possessions when she declared her independence.

On the 22d ultimo, in the House of Commons, the subject of abolishing the stamp of newspapers and duty on advertisements came up. Milnor Gibson made a long speech in favor of abolishing all taxes on knowledge, and introduced a motion to that effect. The Chancellor of the Exchequer looked on the question as one of revenue, and could not afford to lose a million and a half per annum. At his suggestion the discussion was postponed till the 30th ult.

Cotton at Liverpool was in good demand, and had advanced an eighth. The sales of the week were seventy thousand bales. Breadstuffs were in brisk demand.

McHenry's circular says that flour has advanced a sixpence, wheat one penny, and corn sixpence to a shilling.

The ship Brilliant had arrived from Australia with gold valued at two hundred and seventeen thousand pounds. The ship Statesman was to sail in February with eighty thousand ounces. Twenty one vessels with emigrants from adjacent colonies, were entering the harbor of Port Phillip when the Brilliant sailed.

The sloop-of-war Orestes captured the Spanish slaver Mozambique, after a desperate resistance. Ship Futtah, Salaam, left Madras on the 3d of December, with two hundred and thirty four native emigrants for Mauritius. During a gale on the 23d, while the hatches were battened down, every one of them perished with suffocation.

A remarkable statement appears in the London Times respecting the course to be pursued by Austria, Prussia and Russia, in the event of Louis Napoleon assuming the title of Emperor. The substance of it is, that Prince Scharsinborg has addressed circulars to the European courts expressing his conviction that Napoleon is about to erect an imperial throne, and adding that Austria felt no alarm, and advocating the claims of the President to the friendship and alliance of the respective governments. Prussia answered this circular on the 18th and Russia on the 29th of February. The tenor of both replies is, that the two powers looked upon the design neither with favor nor hostility; that they believed he is disposed to follow the foreign policy of his uncle, and was aiming to separate the powers, in order to prove hereafter, by that separation, that the three powers, acting in concert, could keep him in check. Russia and Prussia, however, would recognize him as emperor if elected to that office, but merely as an elected monarch, and not as the founder of a Napoleonic dynasty. Napoleon is about holding a camp of exercise of sixty thousand men under his own command.

To the politician who looks at the ends sought after by party moves rather than at the mere words in which *ad captandum* resolutions are couched, the whole affair is perfectly plain. The Whig party or its leaders opposed Equal Suffrage with a violent opposition. It succeeded, so far as to demonstrate its hold on the popular mind. The leaders remained as much opposed as ever to any amendment to the constitution, at the same time that they were still more opposed to Democratic ascendency in the State. They have, therefore, hit upon this expedient of a convention, which, if successful, will virtually affect one of their objects—the defeat of Equal Suffrage—since it will arrest it in mid progress, and render its accomplisment almost impossible for half a generation. And while thus defeating all reasonable and conservative progression—all, indeed, which is practicable, without turmoil, danger and excitement—they declaim like demagogues upon the superior republicanism of a convention, which they assure us down here can never be called, at the same time that its calling is the grand hobby at the West. That portion of the seventh resolution which declares that that the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" should be submitted to the people as a first step, is no doubt intended to be used as a powerful electioneering instrument in the next election—in the East it will be contended that the people want no convention and desire no reform—not even that of Equal Suffrage—and that therefore the popular vote will be against a convention, while at the West it will be contended that the whole fabric, even to the *basis*, needs remodeling, and that the people will vote for a convention, and that a convention will shortly be called and a new order of things initiated. We are Democrats—Locofocos as our Fayetteville cotemporary would elegantly denominate us—but we are no demagogues—we like straight forward action and plain dealing—and cannot endorse such ambidextrous manœuvres as those which the Whig wire-pullers are busy executing. The great body of that party—like the great body of all parties have no interest in being deceived. If from our humble endeavors they should be enabled to see how the thing stands we know that they will act as becomes them. Should they not, our "advice" would rather prejudice than benefit our cause, and we do not pretend to offer it.

Equal Suffrage is, in truth, the real issue—not that of a Convention. The evident desire of the Whig leaders is to defeat all amendments, and at the same time to do it by an affectation of ultra republicanism, careless of the fact that they are applying a spark which may yet kindle into a fire dangerous to the peace of the State and ruinous to the equality of its different sections. *Wilmington Journal.*

The whig party is irrevocably and finally committed against the compromise policy, whatever General Scott may say about it. The most active and the most influential members of the whig party *admit openly*, with Mr. Washburn, that upon the ground of the finality of the Compromise the whigs cannot carry a single northern State. The reason is plain. The northern democracy have *preoccupied* that ground, now hold the track, and mean to hold it. The whig party at the North abjures the obligation of the Compromise, and looks to further anti-slavery agitation—carried, if need be, even to the length of a sectional canvass—as their sole method of getting into power. If they prevail at all, it will be upon this most odious and perilous ground; and nothing that Gen. Scott or any other whig candidate will be permitted to write will in the slightest degree turn the whig majority from this fixed and determined course. Assuming that Gen. Scott is to write anything about the Compromise, the single question as to the form of his letter at this time is, how it can be shaped so as to catch southern votes, and yet leave him free to permit the anti-slavery whig leaders of the North to control his administration. If the southern whigs can be caught in so plain a gull-trap as this—if they can be cheated by a scheme so transparent that the sun shines through it—then it may be fairly said that they will have done much to deserve the fate that will await their section. The worst of the case will be, that in such an event the tranquillity and safety of the country will be placed in even a more fearful peril than that from which they have but recnetly emerged. *Washington Union.*

Reading. Make it a rule to read a little every day, even if it be but a single sentence. A short paragraph will often afford you a profitable source of reflection for a whole day. For this purpose, keep some valuable book or paper always within your reach, so that you may lay your hand upon it any moment when you are about the house. The father that does not furnish his family with suitable books and newspapers is not true to himself nor his children. He is not only not capable of advising them himself, but prevents their knowing any thing of what has been or of the present, or from having any knowledge of any thing which may take place in the future.

High Prices. At a public sale near this place on Thursday last, corn sold for $1,33⅓ per bushel, and fodder brought $1,30 per hundred.

Wadesborough Argus.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

The San Francisco papers of March 27th contain intelligence from Honolulu to the 10th of that month. There had been another eruption of Mauna Loa, the Hawaiian volcano, of which the following account is published in an extra from the Polynesian office, dated on the 8th of March:

Hilo, February 21, 1852.

On the 17th instant, at 20 minutes past 3, A. M., a small beacon light appeard on the summit of Mauna Loa. This light increased until it looked like a rising moon. In half an hour brilliant columns of lava shot up against the heavens, and a general burst of blood-red fusion poured out of the same orifice apparently which disgorged such awful floods in 1843.

We were awakened at about 4 o'clock, and saw a glare of light streaming through the windows. Our first thought was that some building near us was on fire, but on rising we soon perceived that the whole summit of the mountain was irradiated, and that a vast furnace was there glaring with vehement heat. The moulten flood rolled down the side of the mountain so rapidly that in two hours we judged its progress to have been fifteen miles, the whole lava glaring with great brilliancy. This flow continued through the day, but with decreasing energy. It became sluggish at night, and the next day, or after twenty-four hours, no traces were visible from the station; no smoke by day, and no fire by night.

At 6 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th, yesterday, we perceived fire issuing from the side of the mountain toward Hilo, and about half way down the mount. This lateral crater soon became intensely active, pouring out a gory flood, which reached the base of the mount. At first the stream shot directly towards Hilo; but, meeting some obstacle near the foot of the mount, it direction was changed to the north, and it is still flowing towards Mauna Kea.

A vast area between the mountains is already filled with fire, and the scene by night is one of terrible sublimity. The red hot lava still rolls out of the side of the mountain in awful floods. It seems as if the bowels of Pluto were being disgorged. While I write our whole atmosphere is filled with lurid smoke, through which the sun looks down upon us with a yellow and baleful light.

The horizon is hung in murky drapery: detonations, like distant thunder, are heard from the mountain, and capilliform filaccous vitrefactions are filling our streets.

Monday, 23. The eruption is still internally active. The fiery flood is still in the upper region of the woods and the smoke is great.

Hilo, February 26, 1852.

I add a line to the above to inform you that up to this date the action of the late eruption is undiminished. Truly our island is on fire. A line from Mr. Coan informs me that he passed within five or six miles of a stream of lava yesterday, which was burning its path through the woods in the direction of Puna. This action on the mountains was more intense last night than it has been since the morning of the 17th. I need not add that we are all deeply interested in knowing when, and where, and how, this fiery flood is to reach the sea. The locality of its source almost precludes the hope that its progress can be as harmless as on a former occasion.

To this account from its correspondeut the Polynesian adds:

By advices from Hilo to the 2d instant we further learn that the stream of lava had burnt through the woods to within fifteen miles of Hilo, and that it was still progressing. The current was not so rapid as at first, but it is gradually filling up all the inequalities of the ground, and it was supposed at that date that it would ultimately reach the sea and discharge itself into the bay of Hilo.

The light at night was very brilliant, and at Hilo it was almost as light as day.

DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH.

It is gratifying, exceedingly gratifying, to us here in the South to witness the truly national grounds occupied by our democratic brethren in the non-slaveholding States. With here and there an individual exception, the great mass of the democracy are without suspicion or reproach on the great questions that have lately agitated the republic.

Every candidate that we have named for the presidency—Cass of Michigan, Douglas of Illinois, Buchanan and Dallas of Pennsylvania, Wool of N. York, Pierce of New Hampshire, Stockton of New Jersey, Allen of Ohio, Lane of Indiana—each and all of them, occupy now, and always have occupied, unexceptionable grounds in relation to the peculiar institutions of the South, and the constitutional guarantees by which those institutions are protected. They do not, like Fillmore and Webster, date their orthodoxy on this subject from the adoption of the Compromise, when it became *expedient* to make patriotic professions. They have always been standing on the platform of the constitution, and it is a proud triumph for them and for us that the non-slaveholding democracy of the States they represent stand by and sustain them.

What whig statesman in those northern or western States, where there is a constant struggle between the friends of the constitution and the disciples of fanaticism, can the same be said of? Look over the list of all the great names in that party, from the Missouri to the Atlantic, and from Pennsylvania to the Canada line, and not one can be found whose antecedents and present position on the slavery question are satisfactory to the South. We challenge a comparison.

The whigs in the slaveholding States are beginning to be aware of this. Only the other day, the Hon. Mr. Faulkner, long a leader of the whig party in Virginia, refused to accept a seat in the whig convention at Richmond, and declared that the whigs of the North were not to be trusted on the slavery question. We have a thousand things to confirm the truth of this statement. *Louisiana Courier.*

Effects of Using Tobacco. It is frequently asked whether the use of tobacco is injurious to the teeth and the health. In answer to which the inquirer may be respectfully invited to turn to his Cyclopædia, and when he reads of the powerful principles it contains, namely, empyrneumaticoil and nicotina, the action of both of which is highly poisonous—(a drop of the former placed on the tongue excites convulsions and comalethargic drowsiness, and may prove fatal in a few minutes, and a quarter of a drop of the latter will kill a rabit, and a drop a dog,) will he not rather inquire how it can be otherwise than most injurious, not only to the teeth and gums, but indirectly, if not obviously, to every part of the frame? Beyond an unsightly discoloration of the teeth, and an empyneumatical infection of the breath, of those accustomed to use of this narcotic acid poison, its deletrious effect may not a considerable period be detected; but after long habitual use, the whole system becomes impregnated; and although habits may reconcile its action when used moderately, nothing can secure the body from its irritative property and ultimate absorption, when employed in excess or incautiously. Its action on the heart or probably the nerves of the heart, manifest in an intemperate and excessive use of tobacco, by smoking a number of pipes and segars, has caused death. Under the action of the nervous system, the motions of the heart, and subsequently the general quickness of the course of the blood, are quickened or retarded. All irritants and stimulants urge and force to a more vehement, and, consequently a more rapid outlay of the strength or capacity for exertion; and it is an invariable law of organization, that outlay is succeeded by depression, and whatever unduly depresses, whether resulting originally from a stimulant, a narcotic, a sedative or any other powerful principle, has the effect of lessening improperly the action of the heart and arteries; and it is on this account that neither intoxicating drinks, nor tobacco, nor any thing else producing an effect which issues in depression, can be recommended for the promotion of health and longevity. I would therefore strongly recommend abstinence from the use of tobacco in all or any of its forms; not only on the ground of its rendering the teeth unsightly and the breath disagreeable, but because it is clear to a demonstration, that it finally depresses the natural powers. Its use even in the forms of snuffs and errhines is very objectionable; the membrane of the nose becomes thickened, its sensibility impaired, and the power of discriminating odors greatly lessened. *Miles on Teeth.*

A Good thing from Amos Kendall. It has not been often that we have heard any thing good of Amos. But an anecdote is related of him that we think will pass.

Whilst he was Postmaster General, the people of one of the upper counties of this State petitioned for the establishment of a new Post Office, to be located between two localities called by the rather odious names of '*Polecat*' and '*Stinking Quarter*.' The applicants being unable to agree among themselves as to the name of their new office, referred that point to Mr. Kendall. He promptly established the office, and called it "*Hartshorn.*"

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

Washington, May 11, 1852.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Bayard spoke for and Mr. Wade against the proposed relief to the Collins line of steamers. In the House the homestead bill was under consideration the greater portion of the day.

Seven Districts of New York have thus far elected Delegates to the Whig National Convention. Three of the Delegates, of the seven, are persons who were removed from office by Mr. Fillmore on account of their hostility to the execution of the fugitive-slave law; and all seven are against Fillmore and for Scott.

No change in Mr. Clay's health.

W.

Mr. Clay's Health.

Washington, May 7th. Mr. Clay feels the genial influence of these balmy breezes of May. A few days since he expressed to his physician an apprehension that as his debility increased he might not be able to rally strength to throw off the accumulated phlegm, and thus die of strangulation. Dr. Hall assured him that his decline would be so gradual that he would pass away without himself or friends perceiving his dissolution. This assurance was most gratifying to him. I welcome death, said he, but do not desire an exciting one.

Performances of Lola Montez—Scott Men selected as Delegates.

Albany, May 6, 1852. Lola's audience last night was about two-thirds in number to what it was the first night. There was very little enthusiasm. Among the audience was the Hon. Wm. H. Seward. To-morrow she goes to Troy, and thence westward, on to Canada.

The election to-day, in this city, for whig delegates to the Congressional Convention of this district resulted in the choice of nearly every Scott man. Lewis Benedict will be the delegate to the National Convention. He was the postmaster appointed by Gen. Taylor and removed by Mr. Fillmore.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Tuesday 27th of April, by the Rev. T. G. Whitaker, Mr. Wm. H. Pope to Miss Harriet P. Stephenson.

DIED,

On the 16th day of April last, at his residence near Livingston, Mississippi, of a Chronic disease, Figures Lowe, Esq., formerly of this State, in the 61st year of his age.

Thrown upon the world at a very early age, and taking under his own control his fortune, which consisted only of his enterprise, unceasing perseverance, and extraordinary energy, he concentrated them all in his idolized occupation of farming. In 1840, he removed to the State of Mississippi, and became and died a large and wealthy planter.

Throughout his whole life, as well in poverty as affluence, he carried a generous heart, and bore an open hand for the needs of the poor. He was a true lover of hospitality, and dispensed it without stint or grudge. To his latest breath his heart warmed for his native State; and every citizen of North Carolina, who chanced to be called to the vicinity in which he lived, found and enjoyed a home where the welcome was next to that of his own.

The Church (Methodist) to which he was attached, had in him a liberal contributor, and a sincere believer. Sinking gradually to the grave in the midst of his family, all the comforts which dutiful and sorrowing servants could administer were his; and all of pain and anguish that gentle woman could remove from the brow of a dying man, was charmed away by the tender assiduities of an affectionate wife and a devoted daughter—an only child. [Com.

The Tarborough Southerner is requested to copy.

THE MARKETS.

Wilmington, May 8. Markets generally quiet, and but little produce of any description coming in. A lot of 64 barrels Turpentine sold this morning at $2 55 for soft and $1 25 for hard. We hear of no operations in Spirits Turpentine or Rosin. We note the sale of 1 raft of extra prime mill timber at $12 12½ pr. m.

Fayetteville, May 8. Cotton 7½ to 8 cents; cotton yarn, No. 5 to 10, 15 cents per lb.; feathers 32 to 35 cents; flour $4 25 to $4 75; corn 85 to 90 cents; wheat 85 to 90; oats 40 to 50 cents; lard 11½ to 12½ 8ents; salt, per sack, $1 50; wool, 18 to 20 cents; beef on hoof 7 to 8 cents; butter 25 to 30 cents.

Petersburg, May 8. Tobacco.—This article remains quite animated, under the advance noticed in our last report. On yesterday the breaks were well attended, when 133 hhds. were sold at prices, we think, a shade better than the preceding day's sales. Common Lugs 2¼ a $3½; good do. 3½ a $4¼; common leaf 4 a $5½; good 6 a $7½; fine 8½ a $12½; extra fine 15 a $18. An active demand for cotton, and market almost bare—sales of prime at 8½ cents; sales of corn at 62½ cents per bushel; flour $4 25; bacon, drooping—Va. hog round 12½ cents.

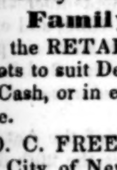
New York, May 7. Cotton continues quiet, with no sales. Flour is steady under the European news, but no advance is quoted. Sales of 3,500 bbls. at $4 12 a $4 25 for State, and $4 37 a $4 56 for southern. Rye flour $3 25 a $3 31. Sales of red wheat at 96 a 99, and white at 104 a 106; Genesee 110. Corn—Sales of 12,000 bushels southern yellow at 64 a 65.

D. C. FREEMAN, N. Y. G. HOUSTON, WIL.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

Wholesale & Retail Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.



KEEP constantly on hand a good Stock of Flour, Corn, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines, Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles, suitable for

Family and Plantation Use,

and the RETAIL TRADE, which they will dispose of in lots to suit Dealers or Consumers, on reasonable terms for Cash, or in exchange for Naval Stores or other Produce.

D. C. FREEMAN, the senior partner, is located in the City of New York, Office 192, Front Street, And the junior partner, GEORGE HOUSTON, in Wilmington, N. C. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention, and *Orders for Goods* will be promptly and carefully filled.

Wilmington, May 8, 1852. 53—

Wake Agricultural Society!

THE Board of Managers (including Officers) of the Wake Agricultural Society are requested to meet on Saturday next, at the Court House at 11 o'clock, to transact business of importance.

By order of the President,
W. W. WHITAKER, *Rec. Sec.*

May 10, 1852. 53—

From Liverpool.

WE have just received large additions to our Stock of Crockery, per Barque Muskingum from Liverpooll, and are now prepared to fill orders from Merchants and others on the most favorable terms.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, N. C., May 5th, 1852. 53—tf.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A MEETING of the citizens of Raleigh will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, May 8th, 1852. 52—td.

Late Publications.

ROMANISM at Home; Letters to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, by Kirwan; Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 50—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, for the quarter ending 1st of May, 1852.

A.	McCauly
Atkin, Geo. W. 2	Leavy, Lemuel
Avery, Wm.	Lambert, W. H. & T.
Austin, Miss Adeline	O.
Allen, Solomon J.	Opitz, Emin.
B.	N.
Belvin, John	Nut, Margaret Miss
Breadlooe, Betty Miss	M.
Blake, Richard	Mackling, Malcom
Bridgers, Thomas D.	Mackling, Wm. G.
Body, Catherine	Mearis, Jas. J.
Brown, Elizabeth	McCallum, Malcom
Barker, Plyer	Mooneeyham, Calvin
Bryant, Ruffin L.	Mooningham, Jno. M.
Ballard, Jno. W.	McCulley, John F. 2
Buffaloe, John	Mitcel, N.
C.	McCullers, Lenora
Clarke, Jno. C.	Moran, William
Cooke, Jas. W.	Murray, Miss Mills
Clary, Daniel	McLean, Susannah H.
Chavis, William	McAdams, Susan
Crous, Jas. M.	P.
Clark, J. W.	Price, Mary Miss
Clark, Jno. B. 2	Poole, Rebecca Mrs.
Clark, J. N.	Poole, Thetney Miss
D.	Poole, & Co. J. L.
Dupree, D. D.	Peebles, Jessy
E.	Peebles, Wm.
Ellington, J. F.	Pollard, Caswell
Edwards, Weldon	Perry, Thaddeus
F.	Pupord, Rictoria
Franklin, G. B.	Prevost, Lewis Mr.
Freeman, Augustus J.	S.
G.	Syrels, Miss Susan
Grissom, Jas. A.	Spellman, J. E. P.
Gaurden, Green Mrs.	Stewart, William
Gafford, Caroline M. Mrs.	Sorrell, Elizabeth
H.	Stanton, Wm. H.
Hudson, Temperance	Smith, Claria
Hinton, Joshua R.	Smith, Robert T.
Henry, Henrietta	Smith, Robert
House, S. V.	Sturdivant, Sarah Miss
Hays, Martha Miss	T.
Hester, Rachel Miss	Tomlinson, Mary T.
Herring, L. W.	Taylor, Charles J.
Hunnycut, Green	Tucker, Nancy
Hall, Charles	W.
Hamilton, Willis G.	Williams, D. S. Rev.
J.	Wimberly, Zachariah
Jones, A. W.	Walton, Samuel S.
K.	Williams, Caroline
Killyan, Gaston	Woolworth, Aaron
L.	Whitaker, Sarah Mrs.
Lyle, W. C.	Williams, M. G.
Lucas, Lydia	Y.
Lisbon, servant of Mrs.	Yates, William

Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, May 10th, 1852. 53—3tw.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair, held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

STATE of North Carolina, Franklin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1852.

Josiah E. Lankford and others, *vs.* George W. Jones and wife and others. Petition for division of Slaves.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Jones and wife Mary, and Thomas Lanier, Defendants in this case, live beyond the limits of this State:

Therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Jones and his wife Mary, and the said Thomas Lanier to be, and appear, at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid at the Court-House in the Town of Louisburg, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D., 1852, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the prayer thereof will be granted and decrees made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1852. Issued April 27th, 1852. Y. PATTERSON, c. c. c.

April 27th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 918—w6w.

Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Rev. Samuel Milton Frost, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will take charge of this Institution on the 1st Monday of July next, under an engagement made with them, for a Term of three years.

Full particulars as to terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be made known in due time.

W. N. EDWARDS,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Warrenton N C., April 19th, 1852. 49—4t.

Newly-Invented Needle Threader.

THIS Instrument will be found of the utmost service to all who use Needles; but particularly to those whose sight is not very good. With its assistance, Needles of all the useful sizes can be very easily threaded, by attending to the Instructions.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by
H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 50—

D. G. LOUGEE,

Dealer in Clocks, Watches, and Fancy Goods,
Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.
Corner of West Centre and Chestnut St.
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. Orders promptly despatched.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 8, 1852. 42—

NEW CLOCK, WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

N. C. TIN WARE,

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

AND

Fruit, Candies, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

FASHIONS FOR 1852.

J. J. BIGGS,

No. 10 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber is now opening his SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of fine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Olive Cloths, for Dress and Frock Coats. Cashmarett, Drab d'Ett, and Alpaca for Summer Coats and Pants.

Plain and Figured Black French Cassamere and Doe skin, for Pants. Also, single Milled Cassamere, Plain and Figured Linen Drill. Striped Marseiles, a new article for Pants.

Vestings in great varieties, Fine White Silks, and Satins and Cashmeres for Wedding Parties, with Cravats and Gloves to match.

The above Goods will be manufactured in the best possible manner, and in every instance a good fitting garment warranted.

All orders promptly executed. No effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

☞ Don't forget to call at No. 10, Fayettevile Street, first Store above the *Burnt District*.

Raleigh, April 16, 1852. J. J. BIGGS.

All Kinds of Ready Made Clothing.

A new article of Silk Coats for Summer, truly delightful.

A lot of Fine Drab, Beaver, and Black Moleskin HATS, of the very latest style. Together with a great variety of Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties and Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves of all kinds, Suspenders, Shirt Collars, &c &c.

Having recently discovered a great improvement in "The Art of Cutting" garments, some attention will be given to Teaching the "New System" to those who wish to learn to Cut by a very simple and sure-fitting Rule. Full satisfaction given or no charge.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, April 16, 1852. 47—6t.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.

Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38—1m.

PETERSBURG, April 1st, 1852.

ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c.
1000 lbs., S. S. Almonds
100 boxes Bunch Raisins
50 do Layer do
500 lbs. Currants
100 boxes Oranges
75 do Lemons
5000 Cocoa Nuts
1000 lbs Walnuts
1000 do Filberts
1000 do Palm Nuts
1000 do Prunes, in jars and boxes
500 drums Smyrna Figs
2000 Domestic and Imported Cigars
daily expected, for sale by

SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, April 1st 1852. 43—

$50 Reward.

FIFTY dollars reward will be paid for the delivery to the subscriber, of a negro girl by the name of *Caroline*, formerly the property of Dr. Josiah O. Watson. The said girl is a bright mulatto, about 24 years of age; and she has been a runaway for some twelve or eighteen months. She is supposed to be lurking in Raleigh or vicinity. Or, I will pay twenty-five dollars to any person who will arrest and confine said girl in any jail, so that I get possession of her.

JAMES M. MANGUM.

May 1st, 1852. 51—3t.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment of two dollars per share will be due on the 1st Monday in June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Sec'y.*

Greenville, April 8, 1852. 46—3t.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

AN elderly WOMAN, who is a good plain cook, and a good washer.

A young WOMAN, (22 years of age,) who is a good cook and house servant.

A BOY, nine years old, active and smart.

For information apply to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852 48—3t.

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Books of Randolph County, on the 5th of April, 1852, by Jeremiah S. Bray, living on the road that leads to Fayetteville, in the South-east part of the County, a SORREL MARE, both hind feet white, a star in the face, saddle marks, four feet ten inches high, had on when taken up a small bell; judged to be ten or eleven years old.

ROBERT M. STINSON, C. R.

April 24, 1852. 918—3t.pd.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauripesm, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

New Hops.

CROP of 1851, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

EGYPT'S BEAUTEOUS QUEEN,

Whose peerless charms brought to her feet the proud Conquerors of Gaul, Egypt, and Juba, received their Kingly homage with divine condescension, and as she saw them gaze in silent admiration upon her matchless loveliness, she is supposed to have remarked, Cleopatra's name shall fill the highest nich in the temple of fame; but the fair Queen never committed a more palpable error than when she imagined that her name would take precedence of those

Truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Whose fame will as far transcend the history of Cæsar's Concubine, as the flashing genius of Metellus Cimber transcended the blunt intellect and truculent nature of the stuttering keeper of Nimrod's Hounds.

"WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO!"

In the famous suit against Antonio the Merchant of Venice, the merciless Jew Shylock exclaimed: "If every ducat in six thousand ducats, were in six parts, and every part a ducat I would not draw them." But the

CLUB IN NORTH CAROLINA

who drew on the 10th of April, the magnificent capital prize of $50,285 Dollars! for an outlay of 46 Dollars, have already drawn on us for their easily acquired fortune.

PRIZES PAID IN GOLD.

$50,285, sold to a Cubl in North Carolina.
$2g,000, sold in Crawford county, Kentucky.
$20,000, sold to a Planter in South Carolina.
$10,000 sold to a Merchant in Florida.
$10,000, sold to a Club in Tennessee.
$7,000, sold to a Farmer in Pa.

Every drawing we sell the prizes.

Brilliant Schemes for May, 1852.

Date May.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
4	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	43 00
10	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
11	3 of 17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
12	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
13	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
14	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	14 00
15	55,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	15	50 00
17	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
19	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	30 00
20	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
21	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
27	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
29	60,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	70 00
31	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

April 29, 1852. 50—

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merrit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.
RALEIGH, FEB. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd Sepdmber, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,
JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

New Work.

A MANUAL Hebrew Grammar, with a Vecabulary of Roots, Nouns and particles of Common occurrence, for the use of beginners by JAMES SEIXAS. Third edition, carefully revised, corrected and improved.

This edition is quite an improvement on any former one. Professor Seixas is perhaps the best Oriental Scholar in the Union, and he is without doubt the best teacher of the Hebrew language. Before the publication of his grammar, it was almost impossible to acquire a corrrct knowledge of that ancient language in which Moses and the Prophets wrote, but it has been through his ingenuity and industry, so simplified that it may now be mastered more readily than perhaps any language in the civilized world. The Biblical Student is laid under many obligations to Professor Seixas for his full and easy access to the rich treasures of revealed wisdom.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 19th, 1852. 47—

Important to Bridge Builders.

ON the second Thursday in May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Bridge across Crabtree Creek, near Manteo Paper Mills, will be let to the lowest bidder the building of a new Bridge (of stone piers and wooden superstructure) across said creek.

The plan of said Bridge can be seen on application to the Commissioners.

WILSON W. WHITAKER,
KIMBROUGH JONES,
ISAAC H. ROGERS,
JAMES G. JEFFREYS,
Commissioners.

April 19, 1852. 47—td.

Register will please copy.

JOHNSON'S Celebrated Ice Cream Freezers, a supply just to hand.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, May 3d, 1852. 51—

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.

NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge compeition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GÆHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices,* as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

REMOVAL,

Owing to the Late Fire, to Wilmington Street,
(In the Rear of his Old Stand, for a short time.)

T. R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has returned from New York with a rich and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising the latest patterns and fashions, presenting every thing beautiful and elegant in his line of business, consisting of the very best French and English imported goods,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

of every color and variety; also, a generel assortment of fancy articles—in a word, a large and complete stock of Goods not surpassed by any in the State.

He solicits the attention of his friends and customers to call and examine them. Great bargains will be given to the purchaser as an inducement to call on him. He can assure them, that, although he is on the back street they shall lose nothing by walking over, as he is determined to sell out his present stock of new and fashionable goods by the 10th day of August next. He will put his goods down at such prices that it may induce persons to purchase, though they may not want the articles for present use.

Having secured the services of Mr. BOURBON SMITH for the ensuing year as a Foreman, he can safely say the business shall be carried on in all its branches in the most approved style of cutting and manufacturing. Call and leave your orders if you wish a good fit and a cheap suit, without responsibility to the purchaser.

He also has on hand an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing which will be disposed of at prime cost—Black and fancy Frock Coats, Vests and Pants made in my own house.

He would sincerely return his thanks for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him during his business, and hopes his old friends and customers will not forsake him, but will continue their patronage so long as they deem him worthy.

The subscriber finds it very necessary to close up his old business. He earnestly desires all those indebted to him would call and settle up with him, as no further indulgence can be given. Owing to his present situation he is compelled to make this announcement.

Paris and American fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1852, just received.

Raleigh, April 26, 1852. 917—4t.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,		$400
10	do	do		do	485
12	do	do		do	525
14	do	do		do	585
15	do	do		do	615
16	do	do		do	650
20	do	do		do	695
25	do	do		do	750
30	do	do		do	850
35	do	do		do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & idder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. F uch, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake county, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

FANS—a large assortment of FANS, just received a, TUCKER.S,

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, - - - - $650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, - - [*Drawing, No. 2,*] 450
" " " " " Gothic style, - - - " " 3, 400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4, 375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, - - " " 10, 375
" " " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " ", 350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5, 350
" " " " " on modern legs, - - " " 7-8, 350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " " 9, 325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " " 7-8, 325
" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, - - 150
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, - - - 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, - 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*] 275
" " " " " on turned legs, - - - 250
" " square " fancy Tablet, legs to match, - 250
" " " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phil adelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear hap d.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

VALUABLE PRACTICAL BOOKS!

THE Manufacture of Iron, in all its various branches: Including a description of wood cutting, coal digging, and the burning of charcoal and coke; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of blast furnaces, working by charcoal, coke or anthracite; the refining of iron, and the conversion of the crude into wrought iron by charcoal forges and puddling machines.

Also, a description of forge hammers, rolling mills, blast machines, hot blast, &c., &c. To which is added, an essay on the Manufacture of Steel, by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, with one hundred and fifty engravings, in one volume, octavo, five hundred pages.

American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by W. Carter Hughes, editor of the "American Miller" Newspaper, Buffalo, 1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated.

Turners' Companion, illustrated by numerous plates, 1 vol. 12mo.

Builder's Companion, containing the Elements of Building, Surveying, and Architecture, with Practical Rules and Instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo., new edition.

Cabinet Maker's Companion, by John Stoke, 22mo., illustrated.

Painter, Gilder, Varnisher and Glass Stainer's Companion, a new edition, 12mo.

The Manufacture of Steel, containing the practice and principles of working and making Steel, a Hand-Book for Blacksmiths and Workers in Steel and Iron, Wagon-Makers, Die-Sinkers, Cutlers, and Manufacturers of Files and Hardware, of Steel and Iron, and for Men of Science and Art, by Frederick Overman, 12mo.

The Year-Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosopny, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, editor of the Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pp.

Bowne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, all kinds and Patterns Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33-

Valuable Property for Sale in the CITY OF RALEIGH.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more or less. This situation is capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence in Raleigh, yet, with a very little outlay of money, could be made one of the "places we read of." I own about three-fourths of an acre of ground adjoining, which added to it would make it sufficiently capacious for a "*gentleman of talents and pleasure*" to perambulate in the shades of evening, inhale the sweet scented *zephyrs*, listen to the song of the night-bird, and hold communion with the *nymphs* that play upon the moon beams, or he may view the "starry decked heavens" and meditate upon the science of Astronomy.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to RICHARD P. FINCH, Esq., who is my agent, and empowered to make sale. I deem any further description unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first examining the premises. GEORGE L. GOULD resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, lot and improvements. THOMAS M. OLIVER.

April 25th, 1852. 43—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28 1851. 49—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.